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09/766,567	01/23/2001	Shinobu Ichikura	1614.1114/HEW	2348

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EXAMINER

STORK, KYLE R

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2178

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 09/766,567	<b>Applicant(s)</b> ICHIKURA, SHINOBU	
	<b>Examiner</b> Kyle R. Stork	<b>Art Unit</b> 2178	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 November 2005.  
 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.  
 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-26 is/are pending in the application.  
     4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-26 is/are rejected.  
 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
     a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:  
         1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
         2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
         3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. This non-final office action is in response to the remarks filed 23 November 2005.
2. Claims 1-26 are pending. Claims 1, 8, 12-14, and 18-19 are independent claims. The rejection of claims 1-26 under 35 U.S.C. 102 and 35 U.S.C. 103 has been withdrawn.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 8, 12-14, and 18-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Montalbano et al. (EPO 0833258A2—publication date 1/4/1998), hereinafter Montalbano, and further in view of Nielsen (US 5854630, patented 29 December 1998).

Regarding independent claim 1, Montalbano discloses an information processing apparatus having a book mark registration function (in the Abstract, lines 1-4, it is a system to provide a multimedia bookmark) for a user to register a home page (in the Abstract, lines 1-4, the bookmarks are for HTML files, which home pages are) which is being inspected by the user (in the Abstract, line 4, a user is accessing the Web page), comprising: a keyword extracting section configured to automatically analyze contents of a registering home page to thereby identify and extract keywords from the contents of

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the registering home page which is to be registered (in the Abstract, lines 4-8, there is a portion of the system which scans the page for key words); and a title adding section configured to automatically register a home page (in the Abstract, this process occurs in lines 5-12; note that even though the MBD file existed before, it is a new title because it was not previously considered a title before), and configured to automatically add the title to the user's bookmark registration of the registering home page (in the Abstract, this process occurs in lines 5-12, as the new title is added).

Montalbano fails to specifically disclose creating a new title from keywords extracted from the document. However, Nielsen discloses creating a new title from keywords extracted from the document (column 6, lines 25-39: Here, a title is created from a document). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Nielsen with Montalbano, since it would have allowed a user to easily identify a bookmarked page.

Regarding independent claim 8, it is a computer-readable storage medium that encodes a program with the functionality of the apparatus of claim 1 (storage media are inherently volatile or non-volatile) and is rejected under the same rationale.

Regarding independent claim 12, it is an apparatus that is a more broadly claimed version of claim 1, and is rejected under the same rationale as claim 1.

Regarding independent claim 13, it is an computer-readable storage medium that is a more broadly claimed version of claim 8, and is rejected under the same rationale as claim 8.

Regarding independent claim 14, it is a method that is performed by the apparatus of claim 12, and is rejected under the same rationale.

Regarding independent claim 18, it is a method that is a more broadly claimed version of claim 14, and is rejected under the same rationale.

Regarding independent claim 19, Montalbano discloses a method of registering bookmarks at a user terminal used to select, load, and display pages (see lines 1-10 in the Abstract, Montalbano's invention involves a browser which registers bookmarks, which inherently involves a terminal), the method comprising: at the user terminal, selecting a page by a user, in response downloading the page from a server to the terminal and in response displaying the page on the terminal (see lines 1-5 of the Abstract, this is how the browser operates), where the page comprises content (see lines 1-5 of the Abstract, since the page is HTML it must necessarily comprise content); at the user terminal, receiving a command from the user to bookmark the page (see line 5 of the Abstract, the user makes a bookmarking request); based on the command, at the user terminal automatically extracting keywords from the contents of the page and using the keywords to create a new bookmark registration for the page (see lines 4-12 of the Abstract, the keyword data is extracted and used to generate a new title).

Montalbano fails to specifically disclose creating a new title from keywords extracted from the document. However, Nielsen discloses creating a new title from keywords extracted from the document (column 6, lines 25-39: Here, a title is created from a document). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

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time of the applicant's invention to have combined Nielsen with Montalbano, since it would have allowed a user to easily identify a bookmarked page.

5. Claims 2, 9, and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Montalbano and Nielsen, further in view of Bates et al. (USPN 6,184,886 B1—filing date 9/4/1998, hereafter Bates).

Regarding dependent claim 2, Montalbano fails to disclose an apparatus further comprising an image creating section configured to create a thumbnail of a display image of the registering home page in its entirety. However, Bates, in col. 5, lines 66-67 and col. 6, lines 1-24, describes a browser that displays thumbnails of the constituent pages in order to make it easier for the user to navigate. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add Bates' thumbnail capacity to Montalbano's invention in order to make it easier for the user to navigate.

Regarding dependent claim 9, it is a computer-readable storage medium that encodes a program with the functionality of the apparatus of claim 2 and is rejected under the same rationale.

Regarding dependent claim 15, it is the method performed by the apparatus of claim 2 and is rejected under similar rationale.

6. Claim 3, 10, and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Montalbano and Nielsen, further in view of Li et al. (USPN 6,631,496 B1—filing date 3/22/1999, hereafter Li).

Regarding dependent claim 3, Montalbano fails to disclose an apparatus further comprising a summarizing section configured to automatically create a summary of the contents of the registering home page from the contents of the registering home page. However, Li, in col. 13, lines 12-34 discloses that a summary is part of the metadata associated with a bookmarking system in order to aid the user in discriminating between bookmarks. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add Li's summary capacity to Montalbano's invention in order to make it easier for the user to discriminate between bookmarks.

Regarding dependent claim 10, it is a computer-readable storage medium that encodes a program with the functionality of the apparatus of claim 3 and is rejected under the same rationale.

Regarding dependent claim 16, it is the method performed by the apparatus of claim 3 and is rejected under similar rationale.

7. Claims 4, 11, and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Montalbano and Nielsen, further in view of Sweet et al. (USPN 6,415,278 B1—filing date 11/14/1997, hereafter Sweet).

Regarding dependent claim 4, Montalbano fails to disclose an apparatus further comprising a list creating section configured to create a list of URLs of linking destinations included in the registering home page. However, Sweet compiles a list of URLs that emanate from a given page in col. 10 lines 1-7 for use in validity checking of the links. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to compile a list of URLs as in Sweet and integrate it into Montalbano's invention in order provide Montalbano's invention with access to a list of links with validity checking.

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Regarding dependent claim 11, it is a computer-readable storage medium that encodes a program with the functionality of the apparatus of claim 2 and is rejected under the same rationale.

Regarding dependent claim 17, it is the method performed by the apparatus of claim 4 and is rejected under similar rationale.

8. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Montalbano and Nielsen, further in view of Cheng et al. (USPN 6,211,878 B1—filing date 11/16/1998, hereafter Cheng).

Regarding dependent claim 5, Montalbano fails to disclose an apparatus further comprising a page analyzing section configured to analyze an inspection record of home pages to obtain an analyzed result, and to output information of a home page which is being inspected with a display order or display format dependent on the analyzed result. However, Cheng, in col. 10, lines 39-62, discloses how an MVC design pattern is used to analyze and organize web pages in order to help control meaningful components in web pages (see col. 10, lines 47-48). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use an MVC design pattern to analyze and organize web pages in the manner of Cheng in Montalbano's invention in order to help control meaningful components in web pages.

9. Claims 6 and 20-26 are rejected and claims 20-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Montalbano and Nielsen, further in view of Kurapati et al. (USPN 6,499,029 B1—filing date 3/29/2000, hereafter Kurapati).

Regarding dependent claim 6, Montalbano fails to disclose an apparatus further comprising an HTML creating section configured to create an HTML file and output the HTML file when starting a browser, so as to output a home page having a high inspection frequency with a priority over others based on an inspection record of home pages. However, Kurapati, in col. 16, lines 50-55, describes a methodology wherein search terms are ranked by frequency of use. Since it was notoriously well known in the art at the time of the invention that HTML files are output in a browser, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use Kurapati's ranking by frequency of use in combination with Montalbano's invention because this would have made the most frequently used pages the most accessible.

Regarding dependent claim 20, Montalbano discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 1, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Montalbano fails to specifically disclose selecting keywords from a group consisting of frequently appearing words and phrases from a portion which is sandwiched between <BODY> elements and forms the content of the home page, and words and phrases that are emphasized by the <H1> and <H2> elements indicating headings of HTML grammatical rule and emphasized by <B> and <I> elements decorating characters. However, the use of <BODY>, <H1>, <H2>, <B>, and <I> elements are notoriously well known in the art as

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HTML tags specifying the body of the document, the headers of the document, and text decoration of the document. Montalbano further discloses scanning tags to determine the keywords between the tags (column 7, lines 6-21). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Montalbano's apparatus for scanning data between tags with the use of HTML tags, since it would have allowed a user to obtain a descriptive title from HTML tag data (column 6, lines 6-10). Further, Kurapati discloses the use of keywords ranked based upon frequency (column 16, lines 50-55). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Montalbano's apparatus with Kurapati's apparatus, since it would have allowed a user to form a descriptive title from frequently used keywords.

As per dependent claim 21, the applicant discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 20. Claim 21 is similarly rejected.

As per dependent claim 22, the applicant discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 20. Claim 22 is similarly rejected.

As per dependent claim 23, the applicant discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 20. Claim 23 is similarly rejected.

As per dependent claim 24, the applicant discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 20. Claim 24 is similarly rejected.

As per dependent claim 25, the applicant discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 20. Claim 25 is similarly rejected.

As per dependent claim 26, the applicant discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 20. Claim 26 is similarly rejected.

10. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Montalbano and Nielsen, further in view of Ernst (USPN 6,591,278 B1—filing date 3/3/2000).

Regarding dependent claim 7, Montalbano fails to disclose an apparatus further comprising a scrap information storage configured to store an arbitrary specified portion of the registering home page. However, Ernst, in col. 15, lines 66-67 and col. 16, lines 1-31, especially col. 16, lines 25-31, describe the use of a clipboard as a temporary scrap storage area. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a clipboard as in Ernst to store temporary data in Montalbano in order to help the user have a place to temporarily store scrap data.

### ***Response to Arguments***

11. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-26 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

As disclosed above, the Nielsen reference has been added to address the applicant's claim limitations related to automatically creating a new title for a home page.

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12. Applicant's arguments filed with respect to automatically analyzing content have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The applicant argues that because Montalbano discloses scanning an HTML for keywords in response to a bookmark request, the keyword extraction does not occur automatically (page 10). However, the examiner respectfully disagrees. Montalbano discloses, "When the user directs the browser to save the location of the file as a bookmark, the browser scans the HTML file for the keyword and TITLE information (column 5, lines 42-45)." While the extraction of keywords occurs after a request to create a bookmark, this extraction of keywords is automatic in that a user does not specifically request that a keyword extraction occur. The keyword extraction automatically occurs when a request to create a bookmark is made.

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kyle R. Stork whose telephone number is (571) 272-4130. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (8:00-4:30).


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong can be reached on (571) 272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Kyle Stork  
Patent Examiner  
Art Unit 2178

hrs

  
**CESAR PAULA**  
**PRIMARY EXAMINER**